

PASSIVE HYDROGEN VENT FOR A FUEL CELL

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to fuel cells; and more particularly, to various enclosures in a fuel cell system.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Fuel cells have been used as a power source in many applications. For example, fuel cells have been proposed for use in electrical vehicular power plants to replace internal combustion engines. In proton exchange membrane (PEM) type fuel cells, hydrogen is supplied to the anode of the fuel cell and oxygen is supplied as the oxidant to the cathode. The oxygen can be either a pure form (O_2) or air (a mixture of O_2 and N_2). PEM fuel cells include a membrane electrode assembly (MEA) comprising a thin, proton transmissive, non-electrically conductive, gas impermeable, solid polymer electrolyte membrane having the anode catalyst on one face and the cathode catalyst on the opposite face. The MEA is sandwiched between a pair of non-porous, electrically conductive elements or plates which (1) serve as current collectors for the anode and cathode, and (2) contain appropriate channels and/or openings formed therein for distributing the fuel cell's gaseous reactants over the surfaces of the respective anode and cathode catalysts.

[0003] The term "fuel cell" is typically used to refer to either a single cell or a plurality of cells (stack) depending on the context. A plurality of individual cells are typically bundled together to form a fuel cell stack and are commonly arranged in electrical series. Each cell within the stack includes the membrane electrode assembly (MEA) described earlier, and each such MEA provides its increment of voltage. By way of example, some typical arrangements for multiple cells in a stack are shown and described in U.S. Patent No. 5,663,113.

[0004] The electrically conductive plates sandwiching the MEAs may contain an array of grooves in the faces thereof that define a reactant flow field for distributing the fuel cell's gaseous reactants (i.e., hydrogen and oxygen in the form of air) over the surfaces of the respective cathode and anode. These reactant flow fields generally include a plurality of lands that define a plurality of flow channels therebetween through which the gaseous reactants flow from a supply header at one end of the flow channels to an exhaust header at the opposite end of the flow channels.

[0005] In a fuel cell stack, a plurality of cells are stacked together in electrical series while being separated by a gas impermeable, electrically conductive bipolar plate. In some instances, the bipolar plate is an assembly formed by securing a pair of thin metal sheets having reactant flow fields formed on their external face surfaces. Typically, an internal coolant flow field is provided between the metal plates of the bipolar plate assembly. Various examples of a bipolar plate assembly of the type used in PEM fuel cells are shown and described in commonly-owned U.S. Patent No. 5,766,624.

[0006] Hydrogen has been known to accumulate in the coolant system of the fuel cell. For example, hydrogen has been found to migrate into the coolant flow field and accumulate in the cooling system. Hydrogen may also disassociate from the coolant itself. Previous approaches to venting accumulated hydrogen from a fuel cell have included use of a hydrogen detector and/or fan to actively ventilate the reservoir. These electrical devices consume electricity, reducing the efficiency of the fuel cell. In addition, they can result in ventilating coolant vapor, thereby evaporating the coolant.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] The present invention is capable of eliminating one or more of the disadvantages discussed above. In addition, it has been discovered that hydrogen may also accumulate in a fuel cell housing enclosure and/or in fuel cell system enclosures other than the coolant flow path. For example, hydrogen may leak from various pipes and fittings of the hydrogen flow path, including the hydrogen supply. Certain aspects of the present invention can also enable the venting of accumulated hydrogen from these other enclosures of a fuel cell.

[0008] In accordance with one aspect of the present invention a fuel cell is provided. The fuel cell has a hydrogen flow path adapted to pass hydrogen into communication with an anode catalyst of an MEA. A coolant flow path is adapted to pass coolant through the fuel cell to cool the fuel cell. An enclosure encompasses at least a portion of the hydrogen flow path, the coolant

flow path, or both. A hydrogen vent is adapted to vent hydrogen from the enclosure without reliance upon any electrical device.

[0009] In accordance with another aspect of the present invention a method of manufacturing a fuel cell is provided. The method includes creating a hydrogen fuel flow path to conduct hydrogen through the fuel cell. An enclosure is created which captures hydrogen that leaks, directly or indirectly, from the hydrogen flow path. The concentration of hydrogen which leaks into the enclosure is passively maintained below a level of about 4 percent.

[0010] Further areas of applicability of the present invention will become apparent from the detailed description provided hereinafter. It should be understood that the detailed description and specific examples, while indicating the preferred embodiment of the invention, are intended for purposes of illustration only and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011] The present invention will become more fully understood from the detailed description and the accompanying drawings, wherein:

[0012] FIG. 1 is an exploded isometric view of a PEM fuel stack; and

[0013] FIG. 2 is a schematic view of a fuel cell including various enclosures, each having a hydrogen vent according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0014] The following description of the preferred embodiment(s) is merely exemplary in nature and is in no way intended to limit the invention, its application, or uses.

[0015] FIG. 1 schematically depicts a partial PEM fuel cell stack having a pair of membrane-electrode-assemblies (MEAs) 8 and 10 separated from each other by a non-porous, electrically-conductive bipolar plate 12. Each of the MEAs 8, 10 have a cathode face 8c, 10c and an anode face 8a, 10a. The MEAs 8 and 10, and bipolar plate 12, are stacked together between non-porous, electrically-conductive, liquid-cooled bipolar plates 14 and 16. The bipolar plates 12, 14 and 16 each include flow fields 18, 20 and 22 having a plurality of flow channels formed in the faces of the plates for distributing fuel and oxidant gases (i.e., H_2 & O_2) to the reactive faces of the MEAs 8 and 10. Nonconductive gaskets or seals 26, 28, 30, and 32 provide a seal and electrical insulation between the several plates of the fuel cell stack. Porous, gas permeable, electrically conductive sheets 34, 36, 38 and 40 press up against the electrode faces of the MEAs 8 and 10 and serve as primary current collectors for the electrodes. Primary current collectors 34, 36, 38 and 40 also provide mechanical supports for the MEAs 8 and 10, especially at locations where the MEAs are otherwise unsupported in the flow field. Suitable primary current collectors include carbon/graphite paper/cloth, fine mesh noble metal screens, open cell noble metal foams, and the like which conduct current from the electrodes while allowing gas to pass therethrough.

[0016] Bipolar plates 14 and 16 press up against the primary current collector 34 on the cathode face 8c of MEA 8 and primary current collector 40 on the anode face 10a of MEA 10, while the bipolar plate 12 presses up against the primary current collector 36 on the anode face 8a of MEA 8 and against the primary current collector 38 on the cathode face 10c of MEA 10. An oxidant gas such as oxygen or air is supplied to the cathode side of the fuel cell stack from a storage tank 46 via appropriate supply plumbing 42. Similarly, a fuel such as hydrogen is supplied to the anode side of the fuel cell from a storage tank 48 via appropriate supply plumbing 44. In a preferred embodiment, the oxygen tank 46 may be eliminated, and air supplied to the cathode side from the ambient. Likewise, the hydrogen tank 48 may be eliminated and hydrogen supplied to the anode side from a reformer which catalytically generates hydrogen from methanol or a liquid hydrocarbon (e.g., gasoline). Exhaust plumbing (not shown) for both the H₂ and O₂ /air sides of the MEAs is also provided for removing H₂ -depleted anode gas from the anode flow field and O₂ -depleted cathode gas from the cathode flow field. Coolant plumbing 50 and 52 is provided for supplying and exhausting liquid coolant to the bipolar plates 14 and 16, as needed. Each of the bipolar plates 14 and 16 include a plurality of flow channels forming a coolant flow field.

[0017] Referring to FIG. 2, a cooling system for a fuel cell stack 60 is illustrated. The cooling system includes inlet line or pipe 50 in fluid communication, via an appropriate manifold to the coolant flow fields of bipolar plates 14 and 16. After traveling through the coolant flow fields, the coolant

passes out of the fuel cell stack 60 via an appropriate header to coolant outlet line 52. An electronic control valve 62 controls passage of the coolant through bypass line 68 and/or through line 64 to a radiator and/or fan 66. Thus, as the temperature of the fuel cell 60 increases, more of the coolant flows through the radiator 66 under the influence of the control valve 62. Upon exiting the control valve 62, the coolant from the fuel cell stack 60 mixes with coolant flowing from the coolant reservoir 72 through line 70, as necessary.

[0018] A pump 74 pumps the coolant back into the fuel cell stack 60 via line or pipe 76. A drain line 84 is also provided to permit coolant to be drained from the fuel cell stack 60 into the coolant reservoir 72 by manipulation of a drain valve 86. As the coolant travels through the fuel cell stack 60 it comes into close proximity to hydrogen also traveling through the fuel cell stack 60. In some cases, for example, the hydrogen and the coolant may be traveling in adjacent channels of their respective flow fields separated only by a sealant. Hydrogen has the potential to migrate into the coolant flow channels or the enclosure that defines the coolant flow path.

[0019] Any hydrogen that might have migrated into the coolant enclosure tends to accumulate in the highest point within the coolant system. Typically, this highest point is in the coolant reservoir 72. Consequently, it is desirable to locate a hydrogen vent 88 in a wall of the coolant enclosure defining the flow path; preferably in a wall 90 of the coolant reservoir 72. The coolant flow path is defined by the enclosure created by, e.g., the flow channels in the fuel cell stack 60, the coolant reservoir 72 and the lines 50, 52, 64, 68, 70 and 76. Thus,

the hydrogen vent 88 may be placed within a wall of any of these enclosure components of the coolant flow path.

[0020] The hydrogen vent 88 of this embodiment is adapted to allow hydrogen to pass therethrough while simultaneously preventing any coolant (including evaporating coolant vapor) from passing therethrough. In addition, the hydrogen vent 88 is preferably adapted to prevent a frame front from passing into the enclosure through the hydrogen vent 88. The hydrogen vent 88 provides pores (represented by the cross-hatching) which are sufficiently large to allow hydrogen molecules to pass therethrough. The pores are also preferably sufficiently small that coolant, including coolant vapors, cannot pass therethrough. Thus, the hydrogen vent 88 is passive. As used herein "passive" means that the hydrogen vent does not require any electrical or other active components to function. For example, the hydrogen vent 88 requires no electrical components such as a sensor, controller, or fan are required.

[0021] In addition, the hydrogen vent 88 is preferably adapted to passively vent hydrogen such that the hydrogen remains below about 4 percent within the enclosure 72; and more preferably, below about 1 percent. The hydrogen vent 88 is preferably made of a porous material selected from the group consisting of cellulose, plastic (for example, a foamed plastic) or metal (for example, a sintered metal).

[0022] The fuel cell system has various enclosures, including a fuel cell stack enclosure 92. This fuel cell stack enclosure 92 encompasses an area surrounding a part of the coolant flow path. For example, it includes inlet coolant

51, the coolant flow fields, and coolant outlet 53. Similarly, the fuel cell enclosure 92 includes an area surrounding a part of the hydrogen flow path and the oxygen flow path. With respect to the hydrogen flow path, for example, the fuel cell enclosure surrounds the inlet 94, hydrogen flow field, and the outlet 96.

[0023] The fittings and headers which connect the various components of the hydrogen flow path within the fuel cell enclosure 92 are potential sources for hydrogen leaks. Similarly, hydrogen which may have migrated into the cooling system may potentially leak from corresponding fittings and manifolds from the coolant flow path within the fuel cell enclosure 92. Thus, a hydrogen vent 98 is located within a wall 100 of the fuel cell enclosure 92. This hydrogen vent 98 has the same properties discussed above with respect to the hydrogen vent 88 of the coolant flow reservoir 72.

[0024] The fuel cell system enclosure defining the coolant flow path, including lines 50, 52, 64, 68, 76 and reservoir 72, the hydrogen supply tank 48 and the fuel cell enclosure 92 are all located within an overall fuel cell system enclosure 110. This system enclosure 110 encompasses an area surrounding the coolant reservoir 72 and the fuel cell stack enclosure 92. Thus, hydrogen vented through the hydrogen vent 88 of the coolant reservoir 72 or through the hydrogen vent 98 of the fuel cell enclosure 92 is still contained within the system enclosure 110. In addition, the hydrogen supply tank 48 is located within the system enclosure 110. As indicated previously, the hydrogen tank 48 may be replaced with a reformer. Thus, the entire hydrogen flow path is enclosed within

the system enclosure 110, although H₂-depleted gas leaving the fuel cell stack 60 via outlet 96 exits the system enclosure 110.

[0025] As indicated above, this system enclosure 110 includes various potential hydrogen sources. For example, hydrogen may be vented into the system enclosure 110 by the coolant reservoir 72 hydrogen vent 88 or by the fuel cell enclosure 92 hydrogen vent 98. In addition, hydrogen may potentially leak from the hydrogen supply tank 48 or reformer and associated hydrogen flow lines 112 and fittings. Thus, a hydrogen vent 108 is located within a wall 112 of the system enclosure 110 to vent hydrogen to the atmosphere. This hydrogen vent 108 has the same properties discussed above with respect to the previously identified hydrogen vents 88, 98.

[0026] Of course, many alternatives to the previously described preferred embodiment can be envisioned by those skilled in the art based upon the above description. For example, the hydrogen supply tank may be located outside of the system enclosure, but have its own hydrogen supply enclosure encompassing the area around the hydrogen supply tank. In addition, an oxygen supply tank may additionally be located within the system enclosure of FIG. 3.

[0027] The description of the invention is merely exemplary in nature and, thus, variations that do not depart from the gist of the invention are intended to be within the scope of the invention. Such variations are not to be regarded as a departure from the spirit and scope of the invention.